



2006

DISASTER GUIDE

**SANTA ROSA COUNTY
DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

4499 Pine Forest Rd. - Milton, Florida 32583
(850) 983-5360
www.santarosa.fl.gov/emergency

FROM YOUR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:



**Commissioner Tom Stewart
District 1**

"After Hurricane Ivan, I spent a great deal of time at Emergency Operations, and we have all learned from that experience. Emergency Operations personnel have worked very hard to improve our response and recovery operations during and after hurricanes. We all should take pride in our county employees and the efforts they have put forth to better prepare for hurricanes. I encourage you to fully prepare yourselves for hurricane season. Please be ready."



**Commissioner Don Salter
District 3**

"Hurricane Ivan is still with us, with many still recovering from that event. Hurricane Ivan analysis and actions have greatly improved our ability to respond to these types of events. I cannot stress enough how important it is for you to fully prepare for this hurricane season. Being prepared will help protect you and your family. Read this guide, follow the weather carefully, and stay abreast of changing situations as a hurricane approaches our county."



**Commissioner Robert Cole
District 2**

"I was acting Chair during Hurricane Dennis, and am Chairman this hurricane season. I take tremendous pride in what our Emergency Management operation has accomplished in our county with the lessons learned from Hurricane Ivan. We have since learned from every event, and I am confident our county employees will continue to train and improve the response and recovery process as we head into this season. I implore everyone to prepare to be self sufficient for at least 3 days. Prepare for the worst, pray for the best."



**Commissioner Gordon Goodin
District 4**

"I encourage all families to prepare for this hurricane season. However you choose to get your information, make sure you are ready for this season. Check the weather each day. Visit our website for emergency information; make sure you have at least 3 days worth of supplies on hand, and follow the directions of authorities. We continue the recovery in our county following the last two hurricane seasons, and we have learned a lot."

You can help your county recover by being prepared for this season."



**Commissioner John Broxson
District 5**

"My district, on the peninsula, is particularly vulnerable to hurricanes, and we have suffered greatly the past two years. We have also made great progress in returning our county to the beauty we all know and love. Every hurricane season presents challenges that mandate that we are prepared for storms when they hit us. Please read this guide and all information pertaining to the preparations required to be ready for hurricane season. Be responsible and please be ready."

**To Contact Your
County
Commissioner
850-983-1877**

COMMUNICATION WITH SANTA ROSA COUNTY

Don Chinery - Public Information Officer

EARLY PREPARATION IS KEY TO SURVIVING THE STORM



The information contained in your Disaster Preparedness Guide is a key to your surviving the storm, and early planning for your family is strongly encouraged.

The Citizen's Information Center is the focal point for all public information within the confines of Santa Rosa County at **1-800-225-7421 or 983-INFO (4636)**. The Public Information Office can be reached by calling 983-5360/494-7458.

The beginning of hurricane season (June 1) is a time when all of your family's preparations for the season are complete and ready to use. NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) has proven itself to be most valuable for obtaining storm information and you are strongly encouraged to purchase one for use during the hurricane season. This also is an all-hazard radio network and is good to have on hand year round.

When a storm enters the Gulf of Mexico, the Emergency Operations personnel go to escalating levels of readiness. Level III is a monitoring

phase of readiness, Level II is partial-manning for key personnel, and Level I activation is complete readiness, full manning of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Various Emergency Support Functions (ESF) provide the logistical and operational information that is collated, and decisions are made by those in authority. This information is encapsulated in the form of a press release and issued to the citizens of Santa Rosa County.

The particular ESF that is responsible for public information is ESF-14 and utilizes various forms of communication which includes Media Fax-Blast, and Media Address group email that covers media from Mobile to Ft. Walton, and of course, radio, television and land-lines are routinely used.

Press releases and press conferences will be conducted as necessary as a storm approaches and passes through our area. For those with cable, Mediacom Cable has provided Gulf Coast Network (Channel 27) with override capability that county officials can use to disseminate information rapidly in Santa Rosa County. WEAR Channel 3 will assist Santa Rosa County with

daily press conferences and Santa Rosa County will update WEAR regularly with their news broadcasts as necessary. If you have power and a computer, keep in mind County staff will be updating emergent information before and after the storm on our Santa Rosa County Emergency Management website;

www.santarosa.fl.gov/emergency

When power is lost, ability to communicate information is made much more difficult and alternative methods for passing information are thus necessary. The last two years Santa Rosa County personnel have implemented numerous improvements to harden our communication systems. Hurricane Dennis was proof that the improvements helped considerably with our ability to communicate with the public. Media outlets have also improved their systems as well and together all efforts will be made to communicate important information to the public in a timely manner.

Still, a major hurricane can cause disruptions in communications no matter the degree of preparedness.

Should a major disruption of communications happen, then our Points of Distribution (POD) will be the locations used to disseminate information. These locations are outlined in this guide. Make note of the nearest POD to you.

This will only be done when all other communication methods have failed.

You can also look for information on roadways directing you to key locations for food, water, ice, and shelter.

Those of you who travel out of state for evacuation should monitor major media outlets for information on returning to the area, and other important information, including road conditions. Always remember, it is vital to allow relief agencies the opportunity to get to the stricken area, so do not return until you are told it is safe by proper authority. Your cooperation will greatly assist the response effort.

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Lane Gilchrist
Mayor City of Gulf Breeze

As Floridians, as homeowners, hurricane preparedness is the ultimate personal responsibility to protect our families and financial interests. Lessons learned from the Big Four of 2004 - Hurricanes Charley, Frances, Ivan, and Jeanne and those from 2005 - Hurricanes Dennis and Katrina have taught us to be prepared to protect our families and strengthen our homes against the force of Mother Nature.

History teaches that a lack of hurricane awareness and preparation are common threads among all major hurricane disasters. By knowing your vulnerability and what actions you should take, you can reduce the effects of a hurricane disaster.

Your city officials have been participating in planning sessions with the county and state officials to address the question, "Are we ready?" We have made several substantive modifications to our hurricane preparedness strategy, and will continue to work year-round to test and perfect our plan even as the Hurricane Season of 2006 threatens our coastline.

Our ability to withstand and recover from a major hurricane is very much a shared responsibility between local, county, state and federal governments - and most importantly, private citizens. Every family in our community has a responsibility to have its own preparedness plan in place and be ready to execute that plan when required to do so. Do you have your plan in place? Do you know your Evacuation Level? Do you plan to shelter in your home. Or, might you evacuate to a family member or friends house in a non-evacuation level? A local hotel or motel? Do you plan to evacuate out of the storm threat area entirely? Finally, Please don't forget to put together your Disaster Supplies Kit. It should include a good supply of all necessary medications and important documents.

Gulf Breeze enjoys an exception quality of life in a beautiful tropical, waterfront setting. With that benefit comes great vulnerability during hurricane season. Through careful planning and the collective cooperation between government, citizens and businesses, we can lessen the effects of a hurricane and maintain our community as one of the greatest cities in America. I hope the hurricane preparedness information in this booklet is helpful. Fellow residents of Gulf Breeze and Santa Rosa County, plan ahead! Please be prepared!



Mayor Guy Thompson & The City of Milton Council

The hurricanes and other violent weather events of the past few years have shown us all how important adequate preparation is in dealing with a major emergency. While hurricanes are not the only potential disaster event our community faces, recent storms have shown that they may pose a very real threat to our region, having perhaps the greatest potential to disrupt normal daily life.

The City of Milton has worked very hard to employ lessons learned from recent events and greatly improve our overall level of emergency preparedness. All city departments strive to maintain the highest degree of readiness to allow us to respond to any emergency, mitigate hazards and restore essential services as quickly as possible. But no single agency, government or private, can do it alone. Effective emergency preparedness and response takes involvement and cooperation from the entire community, at all levels, from the federal government, state, county, and city, to community groups and each individual resident. Recent events have shown that this effort **must** start at the local level.

The City of Milton, working in close cooperation with Santa Rosa County Emergency Management, provides the initial response to any local emergency, whether natural or man-made. Milton is proud to provide the Milton Community Center as the county's primary emergency shelter. The city's police and fire departments, supported by the many other city departments, constantly strive to maintain the highest levels of response capability for any emergency. Even so, the scale of recent disasters far exceeds the capability of any agency to immediately meet the needs of all effected individuals. This is why individual, personal emergency preparedness is so vitally important.

The City of Milton joins with Santa Rosa County and the other municipalities in our county in encouraging each resident to develop a personal emergency plan, and make all preparations necessary to either evacuate in advance or survive an emergency until assistance becomes available. If you elect to stay, this should include a plan to remain self-sufficient for **at least 72 hours** after any major disaster.

This document should provide the information needed to help you develop a personal emergency plan. We at the City of Milton always stand ready to assist you in this effort and ask you to help us help you.



Mayor Jackie Stewart & Jay Council

There are many types of disasters in which the Town of Jay must be prepared to deal with. Hurricanes, tornados and wildfires are just some of the challenges provided by Mother Nature. But we must also be prepared for the unexpected, man-made disasters such as chemical spills, terrorism and even situations we may never have experienced before. This guide will help you prepare and handle emergency situations. History has shown that those who prepare for dangerous situations are better able to prevent serious damage, minimize injuries and even save lives. Discuss the type of hazards that could affect your family and know your homes vulnerability. Locate a safe room or the safest area in your home. Determine escape routes from your home and places to meet. Have an out of state family member or friend as a contact, so all your family members have a single point of contact. Post emergency numbers, many are listed in this guide, and make sure your children know how and when to call 9-1-1. Stock non perishable emergency supplies and a Disaster supply kit. We join Santa Rosa County, City of Gulf Breeze and City of Milton in urging all residents to read this guide and be prepared.

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS)

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) established the Emergency Alert System (EAS) in November 1994. Using new digital technology, the EAS replaced the old Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) as a tool to warn the public about emergencies. The most common use of the EAS is by the National Weather Service to warn local communities about severe weather warnings. You have probably heard radio stations interrupt their programming to broadcast a tornado warning or seen a TV station or cable system run a "crawl" across the bottom of the TV screen about a severe thunderstorm. That's EAS.

EAS can be activated nationally by the President, statewide by a Governor, or locally by authorized city or county officials for other emergencies, ranging from earthquakes to forest fires or hazardous materials releases to nuclear war.

THE AMBER PLAN

A recently enacted component of the Emergency Alert System (EAS) has been credited with aiding in the rescue of several missing children who were kidnapped by strangers. It's called the AMBER Plan. The name now stands for **A**merica's **M**issing: **B**roadcast **E**mergency **R**esponse.

It Works Like This: Once police officials have confirmed a missing child report, an alert is sent to radio stations, television stations, and cable companies. Broadcasters interrupt programming to relay the information using the EAS to voluntarily deliver the information to the community - the same concept is used during severe weather or national emergencies. A description of the abducted child, suspected abductor and details of the abduction are broadcast to millions of listeners and viewers. (The alert is read after a distinctive sound tone and the statement: "This is an AMBER Alert.") The alert also provides information about how members of the public who have information relating to the abduction may contact the police or other appropriate law enforcement agency.

The goal of the AMBER Plan is to galvanize an entire community, adding millions of extra eyes and ears to watch, listen, and help in the safe return of the child and apprehension of the suspect.

In order to prevent the over use of the EAS system, two criteria must usually be met to enact the AMBER Plan: 1) A child must be 15 years of age or younger, or have a proven mental or physical disability; and 2) Police must believe the child is in danger of serious bodily harm or death.

What You Can Do: If you see a child, adult, or vehicle fitting the AMBER Alert description, immediately call the telephone number given in the AMBER Alert and provide authorities with as much information as possible. Remember: The AMBER Alerts are only used for the most serious child abduction cases, where the police believe the child is in danger of serious bodily harm or death, not for runaways or most parental abductions.

For additional information of the AMBER Plan, visit the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children's (NCMEC) Web site, www.missingkids.com.

WHAT IS NOAA WEATHER RADIO?

NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information direct from a nearby National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts National Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day. Working with the Federal Communication Commission's (FCC) Emergency Alert System, NWR is an "all hazards" radio network, making it your single source for comprehensive weather and emergency information. NWR also broadcasts warning and post event information for all types of hazards both natural (such as earthquakes and volcano activity) and environmental (such as chemical releases or oil spills).

Known as the "Voice of the National Weather Service," NWR is provided as a public service by the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), part of the Department of Commerce. NWR includes more than 800 transmitters, covering all 50 states, adjacent coastal waters, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. Pacific Territories. NWR requires a special radio receiver or scanner capable of picking up the signal.

SPECIAL-NEEDS NOAA WEATHER RADIO

The Special-Needs NOAA Weather Radio has recently been designed to adapt to the needs of the deaf-and-hard-of-hearing community. The radio can warn deaf and hard-of-hearing persons of hazardous conditions, giving up-to-the-minute weather information. It is a weather altering system that can be a lifesaver, much as the now commonly-used smoke detector with flashing light, for deaf and hard-of-hearing persons.

Special-Needs NOAA Radios can be obtained from the following:

- WeatherRadios.com
- Homesafe, Inc.
- Silent Call Communication Corporation
- Harris Communications, Inc.
- Weather Alert 2000
- 2-Way Talk

Note: Mention of these commercial products does not imply endorsement.

HAZARDS

Within the past two years (2004-2005), Santa Rosa County has experienced an upswing in Major and Catastrophic Disasters, primarily as a result of Hurricanes and Tropical Storms. The potential for similar catastrophes in the future shows no sign of decline.

There are many hazards that pose a potential threat to the citizens of, and visitor to Santa Rosa County. More detailed information on risk and vulnerability of the community to each hazard is contained in a separate plan entitled, "Santa Rosa County's Local Mitigation Strategy (2005-2010)" available on the County website (<http://www.santarosa.fl.gov>).

FLOODING

There is a "High" probability of flooding in Santa Rosa County with at least one incidence of localized flooding occurring annually. Oftentimes such events occur as a result of thunderstorms, hurricanes, or tropical storms. Upon occurrence, the degree of severity is "Med to High" and is dependant upon how high the water rises above normal and whether or not any structures flood.

Flooding of homes and businesses can result in displaced residents, and can directly affect the financial stability of individuals. Those without flood insurance or underinsured by flood insurance will be most personally affected. The degree of personal and employment loss will determine whether the event will have broad implications and result in a loss to per capita income.

MAJOR TRANSPORTATION INCIDENTS

Santa Rosa County has experienced a few major transportation incidents in recent memory with regards to highway, air, rail, or water transportation routes. The potential exists for an airplane to impact business, industrial, or population centers or a train derailment or highway accident to disrupt local thoroughways. Severity of such an event is dependant on the nature of the event, affected area, extent of damage/injury, length of disruption, impacted economic sectors, and other factors.

RADIOLOGICAL/NUCLEAR

Radiological accidents can occur wherever radioactive materials are used, stored, or transported. In addition to nuclear power plants, hospitals, universities, research laboratories, industries, major highways, railroads, or shipping yards could be the site of a radiological accident. A nuclear incident could potentially result from loss of the source material, accidents involving transportation of radioactive materials, radiological terrorism, or use of nuclear weapons.

Santa Rosa County is not, however, located within the

immediate vulnerable zone of a fixed nuclear facility.

Santa Rosa County is at "Low" risk for radiological/nuclear incident, however, the presence of I-10 and a rail line, combined with several military and industrial facilities, creates the possibility for such an event.

LAND EROSION/EXPANSIVE SOILS

There are 39,977 acres of land in Santa Rosa County that are considered "Highly Erodible" soils, and an additional 18,350 acres are considered "Potentially Highly Erodible". This encompasses 34.1 % of soils in all of Santa Rosa County, resulting therefore in a 34.1 % chance of encountering soil erosion. Additionally, 1.6% of the soils in the County are considered vulnerable to expansion.

The probability of such a soil event is considered "High" with severity generally being "Low-Medium". Erosion has historically been seen near rivers and along the coastal communities.

HEAT WAVES, DROUGHT

Heat waves generally occur over five to ten continuous days. Droughts, which are abnormally dry persistent weather, are more cyclical and frequent, occurring in April and October. The probability of drought and/or heat wave

is "High" in Santa Rosa County. The severity depends upon the degree of moisture deficiency, the duration, the temperature, heat index, and the size of the affected area.

The severity has been relatively "Low".

INADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY AND/OR CONTAMINATION

Water supply is considered a vital, lifeline service. The adequacy and cleanliness of the water source is key to the sustain ability of any community. Contamination of water supplies can occur as a result of a sudden catastrophic event, or as a result of processes whose onset occurs more slowly.

There is a "Medium" probability of encountering a hazard affecting the water supply. The severity of such an event depends on the ability to mitigate the situation, the nature of the event, and the extent to which public health is affected. In extreme cases, according to global experiences, water supply issues can affect the health and economy of a community, result in community displacement, hamper relief efforts, and reduce property values and per capita income. Efforts by the water utilities, the Northwest Florida Water Management District, the Department of Environmental Protection, and others help to mitigate the risk of this hazard.



SPONSORED BY THE SANTA ROSA COUNTY EMS TASK FORCE

FLORIDA STATE STATUTE 316.126

HAZARDS

PUBLIC HEALTH THREATS (PANDEMIC OUTBREAK /EXOTIC DISEASES/AGROTERRORISM/PESTS)

Additional emphasis has been placed on awareness of current and emerging public health threats. These can occur as a result of bio terrorism agents, chemical threats, radiation emergencies, mass casualties, natural disasters, or disease outbreak. Recent high profile examples globally have included anthrax, mad cow disease, avian flu, SARS, the West Nile virus, Eastern equine, and St Louis encephalitis. Of these, the last three were confirmed in Santa Rosa County within the past few years.

Public Health threats are present at all times in some form or another and have a “High” probability for occurrence. These have historically had “Low” severity and limited impact in Santa Rosa County. There is the potential for increased severity if such a threat resulted in a pandemic or other widespread situation posing immediate and prolonged life safety issues. Such an event could warrant a massive mobilization of resources and quickly overwhelm local, state, and federal capabilities. The severity is dependant on the nature of the threat, rapid detection, and method of transmission, mortality rate, public perception, medical stockpiling, and a host of other factors.

MASS EXODUS/IMMIGRATION

Santa Rosa County is steadily growing; a significant, sudden mass exodus, or immigration could strain or overwhelm local resources and infrastructure. There is a “Low” probability for experiencing such an event in any given year, but it is possible. Communities can swell to more than double their size when large numbers of families and communities are displaced from other communities. Temporary mass migration into the community may require shelter services provided through the Santa Rosa County Host Shelter Program. Additional reliance may be necessary on the goodwill of community members, local hotels, churches and state and federal programs to sufficiently house dislocated families. Such an incident has a “Low” probability of occurrence, but a “High” potential severity upon occurrence. Santa Rosa County has experienced temporary mass exodus with hurricane evacuations.

COASTAL OIL SPILLS

Oil spills may occur from various activities including pipeline ruptures, well blowouts, leaking oil storage containers, activities associated with offshore oil exploration production, and transportation. The probability of coastal oil spill is currently in the medium to low range, with “Low” frequency” and a potential for “High” severity upon occurrence. Florida prohibits drilling in its waters within 125 miles of its shoreline. Yet, Santa Rosa County remains vulnerable to coastal oil spills resulting from in-shore activities, as well as from offshore activities such as drilling, tanker accidents, or releases near other Gulf Coast states.

The U.S. Coast Guard has responded to oil spills near Santa Rosa County, generally associated with hurricane after-effects; however, none have been major spills. The potential exists, however that a large spill may reach the coastline of Santa Rosa County impacting miles of recreational beaches, natural

resources, and wildlife habitat. Potential future action to open up drilling in waters beyond the 125-mile coastal boundary could elevate the risk further. Regardless of cause, a large coastal oil spill could directly affect the values of the properties involved, and in the case of a long-term incident, or one involving negative public perception, may impact overall coastal property values.

CIVIL DISTURBANCE

Civil Disturbances are instances that for whatever reason results in mass rioting, arson, looting, confrontations with law enforcement, or other related actions. There have been no historical occurrences in Santa Rosa County of this hazard.

SINKHOLES

The Florida Geological Survey of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) indicates in its “Sinkhole Type, Development and Distribution in Florida” map that Santa Rosa County in its entirety is located in an area where sinkholes seldom, if ever occur. DEP's statewide sinkhole database indicates no sinkholes in the county.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE DISRUPTION

Critical infrastructure refers to those assets, systems, and functions so vital to Santa Rosa County that their disruption or destruction would have a debilitating effect on the economy, governance, public health and safety, and morale. Critical infrastructure refers to transportation and energy systems, defense installations, banking and financial assets, water supplies, chemical plants, food and agricultural resources, police and fire departments, hospitals and public health systems, information systems, and government offices.

Critical infrastructure disruption could arise in conjunction with another hazard, such as a terrorist event, hurricane, tornado, ice storm, drought, or other hazards. Disruption in any particular one for a short period does not necessarily indicate a disaster. Santa Rosa County experiences critical infrastructure disruption to some degree each year. The probability of encountering this hazard is “Very High”, however through contingency planning and prompt response at each critical facility, disruption has been minimized.

A longer period of disruption, particularly to the Internet or power generation/distribution capability has an immediate effect on productivity and may result in financial loss to the business sectors.

SPECIAL EVENTS

Special Events occur every year within or that affects Santa Rosa County and may include visiting dignitaries, holiday parades, festivals, golf tournaments, the Blue Angels Homecoming show, spring break, or other high profile occasions. These community events involve congregations of large numbers of people, and are typically supported by the presence of local emergency services, such as EMS, law enforcement, etc.

Upon occurrence of an incident involving a special event, the potential for loss due to population density is “High” though the event may be geographically isolated. The probability of encountering such as situation is “Low” and there have been no instances recently of this threat in Santa Rosa County.

HURRICANES

ATLANTIC HURRICANE NAMES

2006	2007	2008
Alberto	Andrea	Arthur
Beryl	Barry	Bertha
Chris	Chantal	Cristobal
Debby	Dean	Dolly
Ernesto	Erin	Edouard
Florence	Felix	Fay
Gordon	Gabrielle	Gustav
Helene	Humberto	Hanna
Isaac	Ingrid	Ike
Joyce	Jerry	Josephine
Kirk	Karen	Kyle
Leslie	Lorenzo	Laura
Michael	Melissa	Marco
Nadine	Noel	Nana
Oscar	Olga	Omar
Patty	Pablo	Paloma
Rafael	Rebekah	Rene
Sandy	Sebastien	Sally
Tony	Tanya	Teddy
Valerie	Van	Vicky
William	Wendy	Wilfred

HURRICANE WATCH

**Hurricane Conditions Pose
A Threat to your area
within 24 to 36 Hours**

Early evacuation may be necessary when a Watch is issued. Otherwise you should review hurricane safety procedures and make preparations. Listen to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio and television stations for the latest information and instructions for your location.

HURRICANE WARNING

**Hurricane Conditions are
Expected in
Your Area Within 24 Hours**

Areas subject to storm surge or tides should be evacuated as well as areas which could be isolated by flood waters. Follow the instructions of local officials.

**HURRICANE
SEASON:**
*June 1 through
November 30*

*The National Hurricane
Center is predicting
17 named storms,
9 hurricanes and 5 major
hurricanes.*

**Run
From Water
Hide
From Wind**

SAFFIR-SIMPSON SCALE

Scale Number (Category)	Sustained Winds (MPH)	Sustained Winds (Knots)	Damage	Storm Surge	Pressure (mb)	Damage Level
TD (Depression)	<39	<34	-----	-----		-----
TS (Tropical Storm)	39-73	34-63	-----	-----		-----
1	74-95	64-82	Minimal: Unanchored mobile homes, vegetation and signs.	4-5 feet	>980	Minimal
2	96-110	83-95	Moderate: All mobile homes, roofs, small crafts, and flooding.	6-8 feet	965-980	Moderate
3	111-130	96-112	Extensive: Small buildings, low-lying roads cut off.	9-12 feet	945-965	Extensive
4	131-155	113-135	Extreme: Roofs destroyed, trees down roads cut off, mobile homes destroyed. Beach homes flooded.	13-18 feet	920-945	Extreme
5	More than 155	More than 135	Catastrophic: Most buildings destroyed. Vegetation destroyed. Major roads cut off. Homes flooded.	Greater than 18 feet	<920	Catastrophic

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale is a 1-5 rating based on the hurricane's present intensity. This is used to give an estimate of the potential property damage and flooding expected along the coast from a hurricane landfall. Wind speed is the determining factor in the scale, as storm surge values are highly dependent on the slope of the continental shelf and the shape of the coastline, in the landfall region. Winds are using the U.S. 1-minute average.

HURRICANES

Category One Hurricane:

Winds 74-95 mph (64-82 kt or 119-153 km/hr). Storm surge generally 4-5 ft above normal. No real damage to building structures. Damage primarily to unanchored mobile homes, shrubbery, and trees. Some damage to poorly constructed signs. Also, some coastal road flooding and minor pier damage.

Category Two Hurricane:

Winds 96-110 mph (83-95 kt or 154-177 km/hr). Storm surge generally 6-8 feet above normal. Some roofing material, door, and window damage of buildings. Considerable damage to shrubbery and trees with some trees blown down. Considerable damage to mobile homes, poorly constructed signs, and piers. Coastal and low-lying escape routes flood 2-4 hours before arrival of the hurricane center. Small craft in unprotected anchorages break moorings.

Category Three Hurricane:

Winds 111-130 mph (96-113 kt or 178-209 km/hr). Storm surge generally 9-12 ft above normal. Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings with a minor amount of wall failures. Damage to shrubbery and trees with foliage blown off trees and large trees blown down. Mobile homes and poorly constructed signs are destroyed. Low-lying escape routes are cut by rising water 3-5 hours before arrival of the center of the hurricane. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by battering from floating debris. Terrain continuously lower than 5 ft above mean sea level may be flooded inland 8 miles (13 km) or more. Evacuation of low-lying residences with several blocks of the shoreline may be required.

Category Four Hurricane:

Winds 131-155 mph (114-135 kt or 210-249 km/hr). Storm surge generally 13-18 ft above normal. More extensive wall failures with some complete roof structure failures on small residences. Shrubs, trees, and all signs are blown down. Complete destruction of mobile homes. Extensive damage to doors and windows. Low-lying escape routes may be cut by rising water 3-5 hours before arrival of the center of the hurricane. Major damage to lower floors of structures near the shore. Terrain lower than 10 ft above sea level may be flooded requiring massive evacuation of residential areas as far inland as 6 miles (10 km).

Category Five Hurricane:

Winds greater than 155 mph (135 kt or 249 km/hr). Storm surge generally greater than 18 ft above normal. Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small

utility buildings blown over or away. All shrubs, trees, and signs blown down. Complete destruction of mobile homes. Severe and extensive window and door damage. Low-lying escape routes are cut by rising water 3-5 hours before arrival of the center of the hurricane. Major damage to lower floors of all structures located less than 15 ft above sea level and within 500 yards of the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas on low ground within 5-10 miles (8-16 km) of the shoreline may be required.

Know the Terms

Familiarize yourself with these terms to help identify a hurricane hazard:

Tropical Depression

An organized system of clouds and thunderstorms with a defined surface circulation and maximum sustained winds of 38 MPH (33 knots) or less. Sustained winds are defined as one-minute average wind measured at about 33 ft (10 meters) above the surface.

Tropical Storm

An organized system of strong thunderstorms with a defined surface circulation and maximum sustained winds of 39-73 MPH (34-63 knots).

Hurricane

An intense tropical weather system of strong thunderstorms with a well-defined surface circulation and maximum sustained winds of 74 MPH (64 knots) or higher.

Storm Surge

A dome of water pushed onshore by hurricane and tropical storm winds. Storm surges can reach 25 feet high and be 50-1000 miles wide.

Storm Tide

A combination of storm surge and the normal tide (i.e., a 15-foot storm surge combined with a 2-foot normal high tide over the mean sea level created a 17-foot storm tide).

Hurricane/Tropical Storm Watch

Hurricane/tropical storm conditions are possible in the specified area, usually within 36 hours. Tune in to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio, or television for information.

Hurricane/Tropical Storm Warning

Hurricane/tropical storm conditions are expected in the specified area, usually within 24 hours.

Short Term Watches and Warnings

These warnings provide detailed information about specific hurricane threats, such as flash floods and tornadoes.

EVACUATION ROUTES & ZONES

LEGEND

Evacuation Routes



Evacuation Zones

Category 1 Zone

Category 2-3 Zone

Category 4-5 Zone



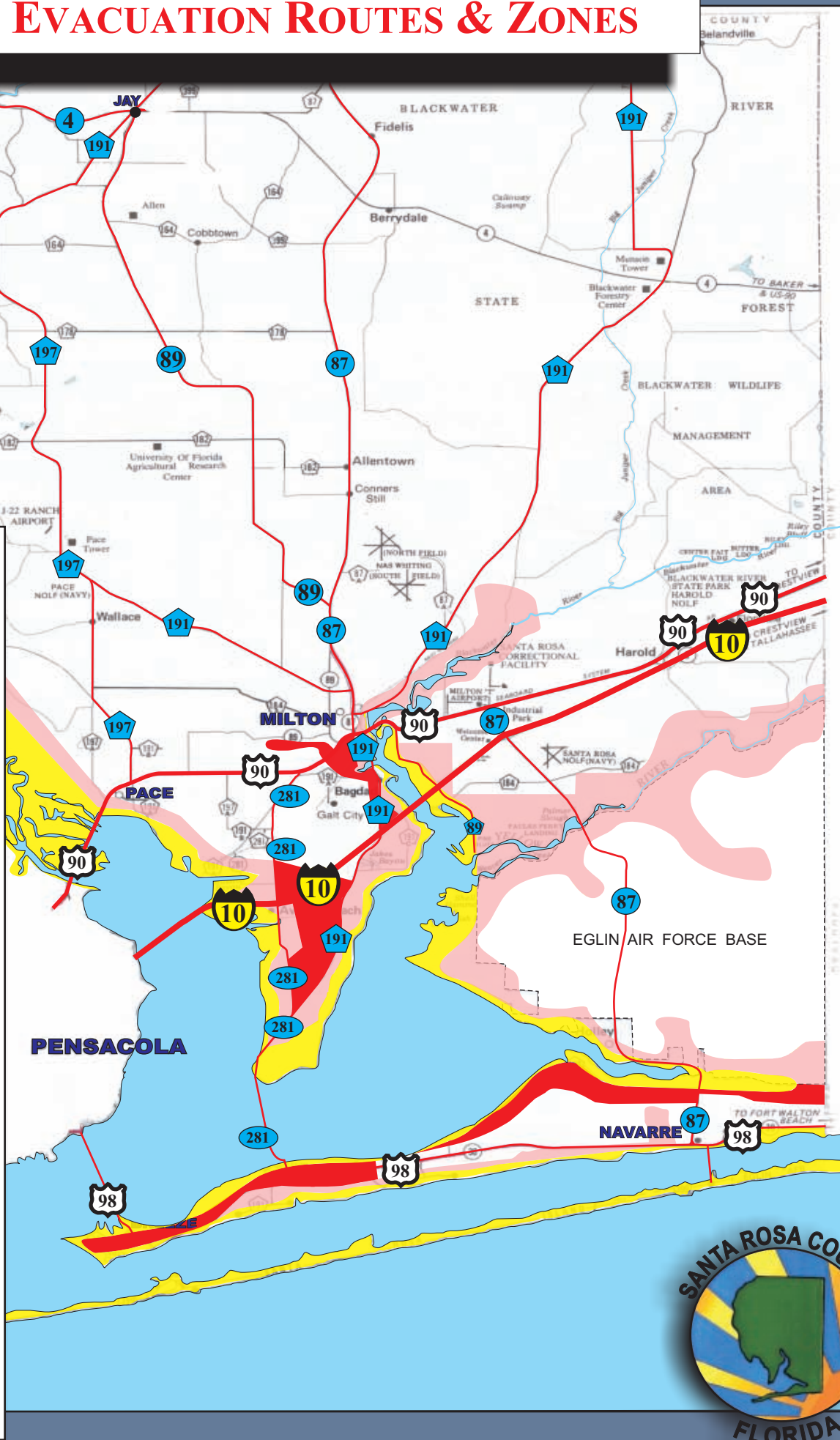
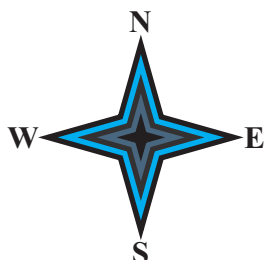
Interstate Highways



U.S. Highways



State & County Highways / Roads



POINTS OF DISTRIBUTION (PODS)

PODs are under direction of Emergency Management Logistics Section.

Points of Distribution (PODs) are where the general public will obtain life sustaining emergency relief supplies until such time as power is restored.

It is important to stress to the public the importance of being self-sufficient with food, water, and medicines for a minimum of **5 days**.

This is only a guide for POD locations. PODs may not be open immediately or at the same time and are subject to change depending on the extent of damage in the vicinity of the POD.

Potential Points of Distribution (POD) Locations

Chumuckla Elementary	2312 Hwy 182
Munson Elementary	11550 Munson Hwy
King Middle	5928 N. Stewart St.
Pace Assembly of God Church	3948 Hwy 90
Bray-Hendricks Park	5213 Booker Lane
Across from Hickory Hammock	8351 Hickory Hammock
Gulf Breeze Middle	549 Gulf Breeze Blvd.
Tiger Point Recreation Area	1370 Tiger Point Lane
Navarre High	8600 High School Blvd.

Beware of Disaster Fraud

Beyond wind and rain, hurricanes also may bring scam artists looking to take advantage of disaster victims. Follow these guidelines when dealing with a contractor:

- Check to make sure the contractor has a valid license. Contact the Better Business Bureau, Homebuilders' Association or Trade Council to see if the contract has any unanswered complaints.
- Ask for proof of insurance. If a contractor is uninsured, you may be liable for accidents on your property.
- Ask for a written contract that specifies all tasks to be performed, associated costs, time-line, payment schedule and the party responsible for necessary permits and licenses. **Never sign a blank contract.**
- Do not give anyone an advance cash payment. Pay by check in order to keep a record and avoid double charges.
- If you feel uncomfortable about a contract, cancel it quickly. You may cancel a contract within three business days after signing.

USE CAUTION WHEN CLEANING UP

The debris and damage left behind by a hurricane can carry hidden dangers and hazards. Here are some safety tips to remember when cleaning up:

Always wear gloves and work boots when cleaning or removing debris.

Check refrigerated foods for spoilage. If you even suspect that food may be unsafe, discard it.

If your home has suffered water damage, open windows to provide ventilation. Remove wet contents including carpet, furniture and building materials.

Do not allow children to play in or around debris piles, and check play areas for disaster-caused safety hazards.

Do not try to remove any displaced propane tanks. Get in touch with police or fire officials to report the location of these tanks.

TORNADOS/SEVERE THUNDERSTORMS

TORNADO WATCHES AND WARNINGS

A **TORNADO WATCH** IS ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE WHEN TORNADOES ARE POSSIBLE IN YOUR AREA. REMAIN ALERT FOR APPROACHING STORMS. THIS IS TIME TO REMIND FAMILY MEMBERS WHERE THE SAFEST PLACES ARE LOCATED WITHIN YOUR HOME. LISTEN TO THE RADIO OR WATCH TELEVISION FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

A **TORNADO WARNING** IS ISSUED WHEN A TORNADO HAS BEEN SIGHTED OR INDICATED BY WEATHER RADAR.

MOBILE HOMES

MOBILE HOMES ARE PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE. A MOBILE HOME CAN OVERTURN VERY EASILY EVEN IF PRECAUTIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO TIE DOWN THE UNIT. WHEN A TORNADO WARNING IS ISSUED, TAKE SHELTER IN A BUILDING WITH A STRONG FOUNDATION. IF SHELTER IS NOT AVAILABLE, LIE IN A DITCH OR LOW-LYING AREA A SAFE DISTANCE AWAY FROM THE UNIT.

LEARN THESE TORNADO DANGER SIGNS:

Tornado Danger Signs:

An approaching cloud of debris can mark the location of a tornado even if its funnel is not visible.

Before a tornado hits, the wind may die down and the air may become very still.

Tornadoes generally occur near the trailing edge of a thunderstorm. It is not uncommon to see clear, sunlit skies behind a tornado.

If you see a tornado, what should you do?

Go at once to the basement, storm cellar or the lowest level of the building.

If there is no basement, go to an inner hallway or a smaller inner room without windows, such as a bathroom or closet. Get away from the windows.

Go to the center of the room. Stay away from corners because they tend to attract debris.

Get under a piece of sturdy furniture such as a workbench or heavy table or desk and hold on to it.

Use arms to protect head and neck.

If in a mobile home, get out and find shelter elsewhere.



Tornado Damage - Jan. 13, 2006

If at work or school:

Go to the basement or to an inside hallway at the lowest level.

Avoid places with wide-span roofs such as auditoriums, cafeterias, large hallways or shopping malls.

Get under a piece of sturdy furniture such as a workbench or heavy table or desk and hold on to it.

Use arms to protect head and neck.

If outdoors:

If possible, get inside a building.

If shelter is not available or there is no time to get indoors, lie in a ditch or low-lying area or crouch near a strong building.

Be aware of the potential for flooding.

Use arms to protect head and neck.

If in a vehicle:

Never try to out-drive a tornado in a car or truck. Tornadoes can change direction quickly and can lift up a car or truck and toss it through the air.

Get out of the car immediately and take shelter in a nearby building.

If there is no time to get indoors, get out of the car and lie in a ditch or low-lying area away from the vehicle. Be aware of the potential for flooding.

SEVERE THUNDERSTORMS

If threatened by a thunderstorm, what should you do?

If indoors:

Secure outdoor objects such as lawn furniture that could blow away or cause damage or injury. Take light objects inside.

Shutter windows securely and brace outside doors.

Listen to a battery operated radio for the latest storm information.

Do not handle any electrical equipment or telephones because lightning could follow the wire. Television sets are particularly dangerous at this time.

Avoid bathtubs, water faucets and sinks because metal pipes can transmit electricity.

If outdoors:

Attempt to get into a building or vehicle.

If no structure is available, get to an open space and squat low to the ground as quickly as possible. (if in the woods, find an area protected by a low clump of trees never stand underneath a single

large tree in the open.) Be aware of the potential for flooding in low-lying areas.

Crouch with hands on knees.

Avoid tall structures such as towers, tall trees, fences, telephone lines or power-lines.

Stay away from natural lightning rods such as golf clubs, tractors, fishing rods, bicycles or camping equipment.

Stay away from rivers, lakes or other bodies of water.

If you are isolated in a level field or prairie and you feel your hair stand on end (which indicates that lightning is about to strike), bend forward, putting your hands on your knees. A position with feet together and crouching while removing all metal objects is recommended. Do not lie flat on the ground.

If in a vehicle:

Pull safely on the shoulder of the road away from any trees that could fall on the vehicle.

Stay in the car and turn on the emergency flashers until the heavy rains subside.

***Avoid flooded roadways.

WILDFIRE/HAZMAT

We salute the fire departments, their employees and volunteers, who unselfishly contribute their time and efforts in making Santa Rosa County a safer and better place to live. Contact your local fire department to volunteer and assist our citizens.

Homeowners that live near Florida's forest, rural areas or remote sites enjoy the beauty of the environment but face unnoticed fires spreading quickly, igniting brush, trees and homes. Every year, wild fires burn thousands of acres of grass lands and forests in Florida. The summers of 1998 through 2001 were particularly bad years for wildfires. Lack of rain caused drought. Drought made the trees and plants very dry, and made the wildfires even worse. Reduce your risk by preparing now before wildfire strikes. Meet with your family to decide what to do and where to go if wildfires threaten your area.

When Wildfire Threatens...

If you are warned that a wildfire is threatening your area, listen to your battery-operated radio for reports and evacuation information.

Follow the instructions of local officials.

- Back your car into the garage or park it in an open side facing the direction of escape. Shut doors and roll up windows.
- Leave the key in the ignition.
- Close garage windows and doors, but leave them unlocked.
- Disconnect automatic garage door opener.
- Confine pets to one room.
- Make plans to care for your pets in case you must evacuate.
- Arrange temporary housing at a friend or relative's home outside the threatened area.

If advised to evacuate, do so immediately.

- Wear protective clothing, sturdy shoes, cotton or woolen clothing, long pants, a long-sleeved shirt, gloves and handkerchief to protect your face.
- Take your Disaster Supplies Kit.
- Lock your home.
- Tell someone when you left and where you are going.
- Choose a route away from fire hazards. Watch for changes in the speed and direction of fire and smoke.

If you're sure you have time, take steps to protect your home.



Inside:

- Close windows, vents, doors, venetian blinds and heavy drapes. Remove lightweight curtains.
- Shut-off gas at the meter. Turn off pilot lights.
- Open fireplace damper. Close fireplace screens.
- Move flammable furniture into center of the home away from windows and sliding-glass doors.
- Turn on a light in each room to increase the visibility of your home in heavy smoke.

Outside:

- Seal attic and ground vents with pre-cut plywood or commercial seals.
- Turn-off propane tanks.
- Place combustible patio furniture inside.
- Connect the garden hose to outside taps.
- Set-up the portable gasoline-powered pump.
- Place lawn sprinklers on the roof and near above-ground fuel tanks. Wet the roof.
- Wet or remove shrubs within 15 feet of the home.
- Gather fire tools.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (HAZMAT)

Chemicals are found everywhere. They purify drinking water, increase crop production, and simplify household chores. But chemicals also can be hazardous to humans or the environment if used or released improperly. Hazards can occur during production, storage, transportation, use, or disposal. You and your community are at risk if a chemical is used unsafely or released in harmful amounts into the environment where you live, work, or play.

When asked to evacuate, do so immediately.

You should add the following supplies to your disaster kit:

- Plastic sheeting.
- Duct tape.
- Scissors.

During a Hazardous Materials Incident

Listen to local radio or television stations for detailed information and instructions. Follow the instructions carefully. You should stay away from the area to minimize the risk of contamination. Remember that some toxic chemicals are odorless.

After a Hazardous Materials Incident

The following are guidelines for the period following a hazardous materials incident:

- Return home only when authorities say it is safe.



- Open windows and vents and turn on fans to provide ventilation.
- Act quickly if you have come in to contact with or have been exposed to hazardous chemicals. Do the following:
- Follow decontamination instructions from local authorities. You may be advised to take a thorough shower, or you may be advised to stay away from water and follow another procedure.
- Seek medical treatment for unusual symptoms as soon as possible.
- Place exposed clothing and shoes in tightly sealed containers. Do not allow them to contact other materials. Call local authorities to find out about proper disposal.
- Advise everyone who comes in to contact with you that you may have been exposed to a toxic substance.
- Find out from local authorities how to clean up your land and property.
- Report any lingering vapors or other hazards to your local emergency services office.

PUBLIC HEALTH NEWS

PANDEMIC OUTBREAK (AVIAN FLU)

Avian (or bird) flu is caused by influenza viruses that occur naturally among wild birds. The H5N1 variant is deadly to domestic fowl and can be transmitted from birds to humans. There is no human immunity and no vaccine is available. Since 2003, a growing number of human H5N1 cases have been reported in Azerbaijan, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Iraq, Thailand, Turkey, and Vietnam. More than half of the people infected with the H5N1 virus have died. Most of these cases are all believed to have been caused by exposure to infected poultry. There has been no sustained human-to-human transmission of the disease, but the concern is that H5N1 will evolve into a virus capable of human-to-human transmission.

Communities, Businesses and Individuals Should:

Develop preparedness plans as you would for other public health emergencies. Participate and promote public health efforts in your state and community. Talk with your local public health officials and health care providers; they can supply information about the signs and symptoms of a specific disease outbreak. Implement prevention and control actions recommended by your public health officials and providers. Adopt business/school practices that encourage sick employees/students to stay home. Anticipate how to function with a significant portion of the workforce/school population absent due to illness or caring for ill family members.

Practice good health habits, including eating a balanced diet, exercising daily, and getting sufficient rest and take these common-sense steps to stop the spread of germs.

- Wash hands frequently with soap and water.
- Cover coughs and sneezes with tissues.
- Stay away from others as much as possible if you are sick.
- Stay informed about pandemic influenza and be prepared to respond.
- Consult www.pandemicflu.gov frequently for updates on national and international information on pandemic influenza.
- Use national and local pandemic hotlines that will be established in the eventuality of a global influenza outbreak.
- Listen to radio and television and read media stories about pandemic flu.

More information for individual/family preparedness can be obtained at:

[Http://www.pandemicflu.gov/planguide/checklist.html](http://www.pandemicflu.gov/planguide/checklist.html)

MOLD AND HEALTH CONCERNS

Mold growth is a common occurrence in flood-damaged homes and damp environments. Severe temperature changes such as freezing weather will not stop mold from growing. Mold could become a problem in your home if there is enough moisture available to allow mold to thrive and multiply. Dampness in basements, walls, carpets and wood provides an environment for mold to flourish.

Mold is made up of simple microscopic organisms that are found virtually everywhere. It can often be seen in the form of discoloration, ranging from white to orange and from green to brown and black, and gives off a musty or earthy smell.

Exposure to mold can cause health problems. Infants, children, immune-compromised patients, pregnant women, individuals with

existing respiratory conditions, (allergies, chemical sensitivity, and asthma) and the elderly appear to be at higher risks for adverse health effects from mold.

Health symptoms known to be associated with exposure to mold include nose and throat irritation, wheeze, cough, asthma attacks in individuals who have asthma, and lower respiratory tract infections (in children). People with pre-existing respiratory conditions may also be susceptible to more serious lung infections.

Mold Prevention Tips

There is no practical way for you to eliminate all of the molds and mold spores in the indoor environment. But there are many ways to help control moisture and mold growth in your home. The basic rule is, if you can see or smell mold, take steps to eliminate the excess moisture, and to cleanup and remove the mold. It is important to quickly identify and correct any moisture sources before health problems develop.

Stop the Water

Fix leaks in pipes, and any damp area around tubs and sinks, so mold spores don't have a growing environment.

Rebuild, or retrofit, with water-resistant building materials such as tile, stone, deep-sealed concrete, galvanized or stainless steel hardware, indoor/outdoor carpeting, waterproof wallboard, water-resistant glues and so on.

Prevent seepage of water from outdoors into your house. It's important to have rainwater from gutters or the roof drain away from the house. Ground around the house needs to slope away to keep basement and crawl space dry.

Cover dirt in crawl spaces with plastic to prevent moisture from coming from the ground. Ventilate the area as much as possible.

Keep It Clean

Clean fabrics, such as curtains and upholstery, often and keep them dry, because soil promotes mold growth.

Store clean fabric items in well-ventilated areas.

Consider having air ducts cleaned professionally if you suspect mold exists on the inside surface of the duct or if duct insulation has been wet.

Keep It Dry

Reduce the moisture in the air with dehumidifiers, fans and open windows or air conditioners, especially in hot weather. Do NOT use fans if mold may already exist; a fan will spread the mold spores.

Try to keep the humidity in your home below 40 per cent. In moisture-prone areas, choose carpets of man-made fibers. Reduce potential for condensation on cold surfaces by insulating.

Disinfect It

Routinely check potential problem spots like the basement, bathroom and laundry for moldy odors.

Disinfect often with a 10 per cent solution of bleach - follow bleach bottle directions.

Additional information on mold and mold cleanup can be found on these web sites: The Centers for Disease Control provides a comprehensive description of how to clean and disinfect a mold-damaged home on its environmental health web page.

For more information, connect to:
www.bt.cdc.gov/disasters/floods/after/asp.

SAFETY TIPS FROM RURAL/METRO AMBULANCE SERVICE



Rural/Metro is contracted by Santa Rosa County to provide EMS transportation services and is proud to serve the citizens.

A day at the beach can be fun for family and friends. Unfortunately, it can also be deadly.

The unique eye-catching ambulance lists tips on how to stay safe in the water as well as the Beach flag warning system.



1. Always swim where lifeguards are present and never swim alone.
2. Always jump feet first into the water.
3. When swimming at the beach, always pay attention to the flag warning system.

NAVARRE BEACH FLAG WARNING SYSTEM (Warning systems may be different in other counties)



Red Flag: High Hazard
(Rough conditions such as strong surf and/or current)



Yellow Flag: Medium Hazard
(Light surf and/or currents)



Green Flag: Low Hazard
(Calm conditions)

Rip Currents

If caught in a rip current:

- Remain calm to conserve energy and think clearly.
- Never fight against the current.
- Think of it like a treadmill that cannot be turned off, which you need to step to the side of.
- Swim out of the current in a direction following the shoreline. When out of the current, swim at an angle--away from the current--towards shore.
- If you are unable to swim out of the rip current, float or calmly tread water. When out of the current, swim towards shore.
- If you are still unable to reach shore, draw attention to yourself by waving your arm and yelling for help.

If you see someone in trouble, don't become a victim too:

- Get help from a lifeguard.
- If a lifeguard is not available, have someone call 9-1-1.
- Throw the rip current victim something that floats--a life jacket, a cooler, an inflatable ball.
- Yell instructions on how to escape.

Remember, many people drown while trying to save someone else from a rip current.



This specific ambulance will serve Santa Rosa County. Life-saving tips are painted all round the sides of this Rural/Metro ambulance.

Dehydration Dangers

How to prevent it:

Make sure to drink plenty of fluids, especially safe drinking water and sports drinks.

While working outside, make sure you take plenty of breaks to cool down.

Limit your time outside to early in the morning and late in the evening.

Wear light-colored and loose-fitting clothes.

While inside, move to the lowest area of your house, that will be the coolest area of your house.

Signs and Symptoms:

- Dizziness
- Nausea
- Flushed, dry skin

If you experience any of these symptoms, please seek medical attention immediately.

Creating Safe Drinking Water

Once the hurricane passes, you can't assume the water is safe to drink. The best solution is to drink bottled water. But if that isn't possible, follow these simple steps until local bulletins tell you the water is safe:

- Boil water for one to three minutes
- If you can't boil water, add eight drops of bleach and leave water standing for 30 minutes.
- Use purifying tablets. (Tablets are available at most outdoor stores).

Generator Dangers

The biggest danger with generators is carbon monoxide poisoning.

How to avoid problems:

Never use your generator indoors

When using a generator anywhere near your house, make sure there is plenty of ventilation so fumes do not build up.

To avoid electrocution, make sure your generator is kept out of the rain and in a completely dry area.

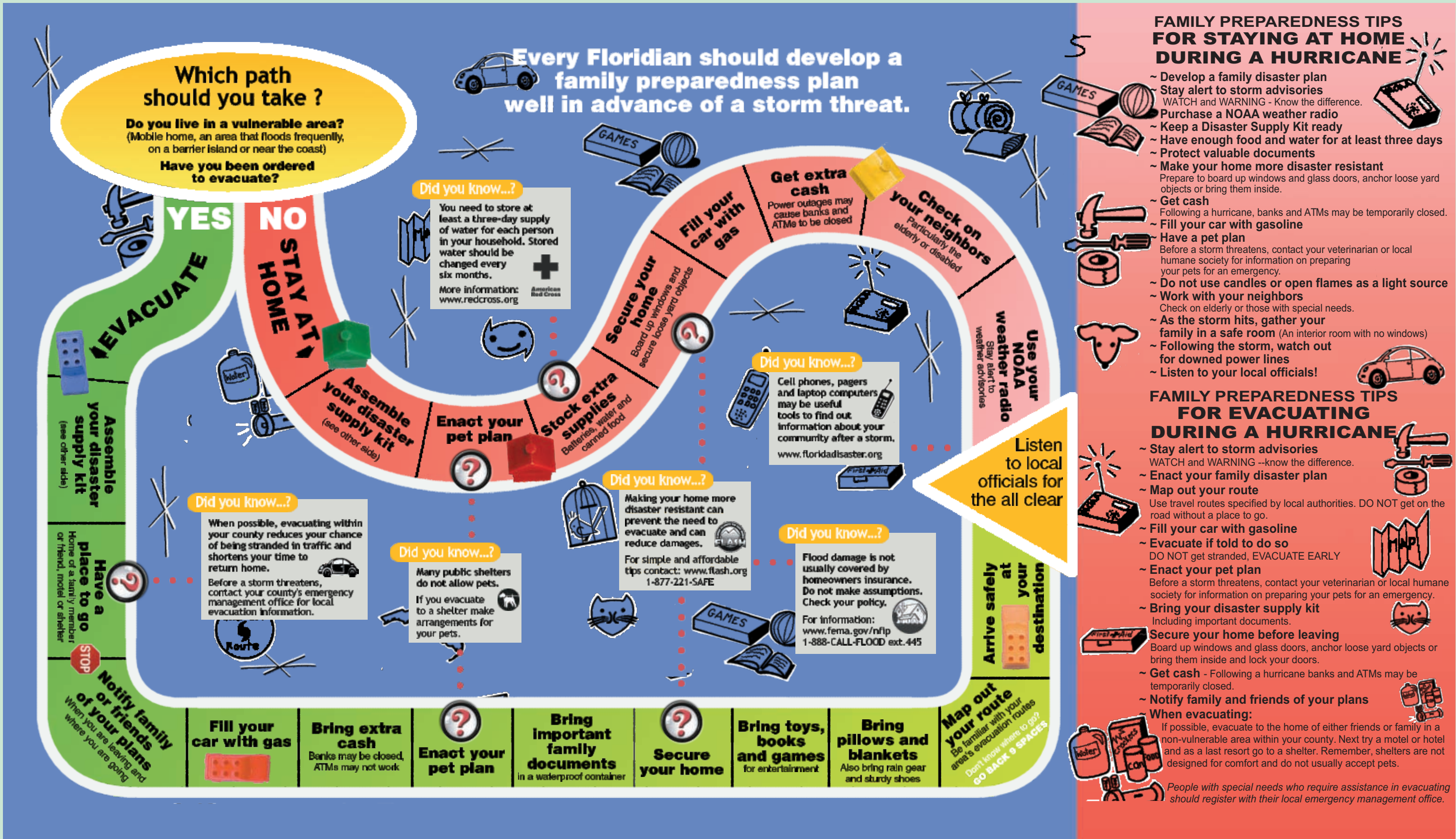
Signs and Symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning:

- Nausea
- Dizziness
- Headache
- Sleepiness

If you experience any of these symptoms, seek medical attention immediately!

(Important: Carbon monoxide is odorless, tasteless, and cannot be seen.)

WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF A HURRICANE THREATENS YOUR COMMUNITY?



AMERICAN RED CROSS HURRICANE SHELTERS

In Santa Rosa County, hurricane shelters will be opened as needed when evacuation orders are issued. Shelter openings will be announced through all means possible including local media outlets, press conferences and public meetings. Presently three shelters are available. Consult local media for openings.

Emergency Survival Kit

Your disaster supplies kit should contain essential food, water, and supplies for at least three to five days. Keep this kit in a designated place and have it ready in case you have to leave your home quickly. Make sure all family members know where the kit is kept. Additionally, you may want to consider having supplies for sheltering for up to two weeks.

Evacuation kit:

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| ~ Flashlights (at least 2) | ~ Soups | |
| ~ Standard Battery Operated Radio (For commercial stations) | ~ Peanut Butter | |
| ~ NOAA Weather Radio (For NWS Broadcasts) | ~ Crackers | |
| ~ Sanitary Supplies, Toothbrushes, Toothpaste, Soap, Shampoo, Sponge, Cleanser, Bleach, Facial Tissues, Toilet Paper | ~ Canned Foods | |
| ~ Extra Batteries (for Radios & Flashlights) | ~ Can Opener | |
| ~ Pencils | ~ Water (1 gallon per person per day) | |
| ~ Notepad | ~ First Aid Kit | |
| ~ Drinks / Juices | ~ First Aid Handbook | |
| ~ Nuts | ~ Rubbing Alcohol | |
| ~ Rice | ~ Prescription Medicines | |
| ~ Pastas | ~ Aspirin | |
| ~ Dried Beans | ~ Paper Towels | |
| | ~ Cloth Bath Towels | |
| | ~ Blankets | |
| | ~ Change of Clothing | |
| | ~ Foul Weather Gear | |
| | ~ Sterno Stove and Fuel | |
| | | ~ Matches (wrapped to be water-proof) |
| | | ~ Pocket Knife |
| | | ~ Cooking Utensils - Cooking Pot, Disposable Dishes, Silverware, and Aluminum Foil |
| | | ~ Plastic Garbage Bags |
| | | Money - CASH, with power-outage ATM and Credit Card machines will not work |
| | | Important Documents Place in sealable water proof plastic bags or containers |

1. Milton Community Center

5629 Byrom St.
Milton, FL 32570

2. Avalon Middle School

5445 King Arthur's Way
Milton, FL 32583

3. Dixon Intermediate School

5540 Education Drive
Pace, FL 32571

ARES Amateur Radio Emergency Services

ARES or Ham Radio systems are licensed volunteer radio operators well known for their communications support of relief agencies in disaster and post-disaster situations. They also provide a wide range of communication services to the public during special events and disasters. Our Santa Rosa County ARES in West Panhandle District of the Northern Florida Section volunteers are a valuable asset to the Emergency Operations. They are directly involved in providing communications from our ARC shelters and remote locations to the Emergency Operation Center emergency communications center. This group meets monthly and coordinates live net airway training on a weekly basis; encompassing health and welfare message training and delivery throughout the United States and world-wide networks.

Pet Needs and Special Care Animals also are affected by disasters. Use the guidelines below to prepare a plan for caring for pets and large animals. If you need to evacuate, take your pet with you. With the exception of service animals, pets **cannot** be permitted in emergency Red Cross shelters as they may affect the health and safety of other occupants. *Pet friendly hotels can be found on our web page or Animal Services web page: <http://www.santarosa.fl.gov/emergency/> or <http://www.santarosa.fl.gov/animals/disasterprep.htm>.*

Guidelines for Pets

Plan for pet disaster needs by:

- Identifying shelter.
- Gathering pet supplies.
- Ensuring your pet has proper ID and up-to-date veterinarian records.
- Providing a pet carrier and leash.

Take the following steps to prepare to shelter your pet:

- Call your local veterinarian office, animal shelter, or animal control office to get advice and information.
- Keep veterinary records to prove vaccinations are current.
- Find out which local hotels and motels allow pets and where pet boarding facilities are located. Be sure to research some outside your local area in case local facilities close.

Guidelines for Large Animals

If you have large animals such as horses, cattle, sheep, goats, or pigs on your property, be sure to prepare before a disaster.

Use the following guidelines:

1. Ensure all animals have some form of identification.
2. Evacuate animals whenever possible. Map out primary and secondary routes in advance.
3. Make available vehicles and trailers needed for transporting and supporting each type of animal. Also make available experienced handlers and drivers.

Note: It is best to allow animals a chance to become accustomed to vehicular travel so they are less frightened and easier to move.

4. Ensure destinations have food, water, veterinary care, and handling equipment.
5. If evacuation is not possible, animal owners must decide whether to move large animals to shelter or turn them outside.

SPECIAL NEEDS SHELTER

Santa Rosa County Emergency Management, Santa Rosa School District, and Santa Rosa County Health Department have established Sims Middle School, 5500 Education Drive in Pace, as a **SPECIAL NEEDS SHELTER** during an emergency.

A **SPECIAL NEEDS SHELTER** is different from a regular shelter. The Special Needs Shelter is not a mini-hospital or nursing home. It is a refuge for people who have specific needs that can only be met in this type setting. Only clients with special needs and care givers will be admitted. If you require more or less service than is provided, you will be referred to an alternate site.

SPECIAL NEEDS SHELTER is located at:
Sims Middle School
5500 Education Drive (South)
Pace, FL 32571

Sims Middle School has an emergency power generator that can provide power to run only essential medical equipment such as oxygen delivery systems and priority will be given to persons requiring this type of equipment.

For your comfort, it would be preferable to arrange to stay with friends or family outside the area of danger. The **SPECIAL NEEDS SHELTER** should be your last resort if you have no where else to go.



Downed power lines, trees and flooding may make it difficult, if not impossible, to reach shelters during a hurricane. Therefore, plan adequate time to reach a shelter before winds and rain become severe.

ACCOMMODATIONS

SIMS SPECIAL NEEDS SHELTER is a school. The school provides only an area to stay during an emergency.

There are very limited number of cots and blankets available for use in this center. There may not be a cot for everyone.

You are responsible for bringing any special items you require.

FOOD & WATER

It is recommended you bring a three day supply of the following:

- Non-perishable foods
- One gallon of water per day
- Any unique dietary requirements

STAFF

The center has a very limited staff provided by Santa Rosa County Health Department and volunteers. Specialized nursing care is not available.

**You Must Be Accompanied
By A Care Giver!**

MEDICAL CARE

The **SPECIAL NEEDS SHELTER** is not a substitute for your regular health care. No physician will be in the shelter. Nurses are there to provide assistance only, not for providing all of your care. If you are under the care of a doctor or home health agency, please discuss your evacuation plans with them.

If you have home health care or hospice, please bring your folder and your nurse's name and telephone number. Call them before you leave home to let them know where you will be.

You are responsible for bringing your medication and any medical supplies and equipment that you use. This includes Depends, Chux, Urinals, etc. You should bring a 2 week supply of medications.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS

PLEASE BRING A FLASHLIGHT in case the shelter loses power. Bring personal grooming items such as toothbrush and toothpaste, deodorant, etc. Bring along a book, magazine, cards or a game to pass the time.

Shelter Rules



- You **MUST SIGN IN** when you arrive and **SIGN OUT** when you leave...
- No alcohol or illegal drugs.
- Food and drinks are consumed in the cafeteria.
- Absolutely **NO SMOKING** in the Center!
- No guns or weapons.
- NO PETS.**
- No disorderly or disruptive behavior.
- A law enforcement officer will be on duty at all times.
- We are guests of Sims Middle School, please treat their building, equipment and staff respectfully.
- Being in a Shelter is stressful for everyone, please treat your fellow evacuees with courtesy and kindness.

TERRORISM/WMD

Unlike a hurricane or a flood, there will likely be no warning for a terrorist attack. A family disaster plan is critical and should be in place at all times.

Terrorism is the use of force or violence against persons or property in violation of the criminal laws of the United States for purposes of intimidation, coercion, or ransom. Terrorists often use threats to:

- Create fear among the public.

- Try to convince citizens that their government is powerless to prevent terrorism.

- Get immediate publicity for their causes.

Acts of terrorism include threats of terrorism; assassinations; kidnappings; hijackings; bomb scares and bombings; cyber attacks (computer-based); and the use of chemical, biological, nuclear and radiological weapons.

High-risk targets for acts of terrorism include military and civilian government facilities, international airports, large cities, and high-profile landmarks. Terrorists might also target large public gatherings, water and food supplies, utilities, and corporate centers. Further, terrorists are capable of spreading fear by sending explosives or chemical and biological agents through the mail.

Within the immediate area of a terrorist

event, you would need to rely on police, fire, and other officials for instructions. However, you can prepare in much the same way you would prepare for other crisis events.

The following are general guidelines:

Be aware of your surroundings.



Move or leave if you feel uncomfortable or if something does not seem right.

Take precautions when traveling. Be aware of conspicuous or unusual behavior. Do not accept packages from strangers. Do not leave luggage unattended. You should promptly report unusual behavior, suspicious or unattended packages, and strange devices to the police or security personnel.

Learn where emergency exits are located in buildings you frequent. Plan how to get out in the event of an emergency.

Be prepared to do without services you normally depend on such as electricity, telephone, natural gas, gasoline pumps, cash registers, ATMs, and Internet transactions.

Work with building owners to ensure the following items are located on each floor of the building:

- Portable, battery-operated radio and extra batteries.
- Several flashlights and extra batteries.
- First aid kit and manual.
- Hard hats and dust masks.
- Fluorescent tape to rope off dangerous areas.

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (WMD)

Since September 2001, the potential for the threat of terrorism or the usage of weapons of mass destruction against the citizens of the United States has increased dramatically.

There have been no instances of terrorism within Santa Rosa County, however within the State of Florida, there are known to be those individuals whose discontent with government, or other personal views, if taken to the extreme, pose the potential for such action.

The probability for terrorism or WMD usage in the county is considered "Moderate", but possible. Additionally, terrorism within the United States, or in communities similar to Santa Rosa County, may still trigger fear and panic and may likely necessitate additional local actions to prevent or mitigate similar occurrences.

Any such incidence of terrorism, particularly from Biological, Nuclear, Incendiary, Chemical, or Explosives (B-NICE) would be of "High" severity. Such

an instance could cause physical injury or harm, disrupt the local economy, and result in increased panic or civil disorder. In such an event, the entire population would be vulnerable to either actual physical harm or



mental anxiety from personal or property loss, concern, or fear.

The resultant fear and panic could drive further damages potentially affecting the local economy, per capita income, movement of people and supplies, and necessitate further investments into protection.

Property value loss would be dependant on the nature of the event, public perception regarding the probability of recurrence and other issues.

A response to a terrorism event of any scale would likely cost greater than 5 million dollars. Such an event would result in the need for external resources, such as the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile, medical care, lab testing, technical services, large-scale biological/radiation monitoring capability, food distribution, personal protection supplies, specialty teams, and other necessities.



9-1-1 Santa Rosa County Training Program

PURPOSE

To assist the citizens of Santa Rosa County by providing life saving training and certification through Santa Rosa County Emergency Management Communications. For presentations or certification classes, contact Rick Schuster, Santa Rosa EMC at 983-5355.

SCOPE

The following courses of instruction are to be supported as described:

- 9-1-1 Awareness and Education
- Basic First Aid
- First Responder
- Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) Certification - Community
- Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) Certification - Professional
- Automated External Defibrillator (AED) Course

APPLICABILITY

These programs are offered to allow citizens of Santa Rosa County wanting to make a difference in the community for little or no charge.

COURSE DESCRIPTION

9-1-1 Awareness and Education - Knowing when and how to dial 9-1-1 and what to say to the dispatcher. What to expect when you dial 9-1-1. 9-1-1 videos and animated characters (Red E. Fox, AMBY, Patches, and puppets are used for teaching tools).

Basic First Aid - Four hour class, minimal charge.

First Responder - Forty hour class, 10 person minimum, minimal charge.

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) - CPR training is to provide people with the knowledge and skills necessary in a life-threatening emergency, to recognize the emergency, to call for help and to provide temporary basic life support for a victim/patient. This course also includes information on the prevention of injury and illness by focusing on early warning signs, accident and injury prevention and healthy lifestyles.

- CPR for the Community:
 - Adult CPR (four hours)
 - Pediatric CPR (four hours)
- CPR Professional is designed for:
 - Healthcare Providers
 - First Responders
 - Lifeguards (six to eight hours)

Refresher courses for both of the proceeding are every two years (2-4 hours)

- Automated External Defibrillation (AED)
 - This course offers training in Adult AED use including scene survey, patient assessment, infection control, using an AED, CPR and AED scenarios, and recognizing the signs of a heart attack. (Adult CPR is prerequisite for this course.) Four hour course, free of charge. Recertification one to three hours.

TRAINING & CERT

When to Call 9-1-1?

9-1-1 is the number to use any time you have an emergency for law enforcement, fire department or emergency medical response. Call 9-1-1 crimes in progress, accidents, fires, and illnesses that require emergency transport to the hospital. If you have any doubt as to the severity of your situation, call 9-1-1 for assistance.

In a hurricane, don't call 9-1-1 for power, phone, or water outages, missing pets or animal problems, weather conditions or road repairs.

Call our Citizen Information Center or appropriate agency for these problems. Tune to your local TV or radio station for weather reports and information.

Do call 9-1-1 if medical assistance is needed, there is a fire, flooding of residence, if someone is missing after the storm or major breaches of roadway have made it impassable with no alternate route for evacuation safe place.

Can The Hearing and Speech Impaired Use 9-1-1?

Yes. Your county is equipped with TTY (teletype) that is connected to 9-1-1. Simply dial 9-1-1 and tap the space bar for response.

Cellular Phones - A Free Call to 9-1-1

When using cell phones, just remember to push the SEND button after you dial 9-1-1 in order for your call to go through. Be ready to give location of the emergency.

Red E. Fox Says Be Prepared For Disasters!

Disasters may not be preventable but there are things we can do to protect our homes and reduce the risk that they will be damaged. Before the storm, have a Family Disaster Plan including an evacuation route. Be ready to drive 20 - 50 miles inland to locate a place of safety. Make up a Family Disaster Supply Kit in your home. Keep items in a plastic container or together in a cabinet so they will be easy to find.



Community Emergency Response Team (CERT):



Santa Rosa County is proud to announce the implementation of the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) program. CERT is an official emergency preparedness program of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

CERTs are formed by members of a neighborhood or workplace who want to be better prepared for the hazards that threaten their communities. The course benefits anyone who takes it by being better prepared to respond to and cope with the aftermath of natural or manmade disasters.

The best source of help in an emergency or disaster is the paid or volunteer professional. But, if they are not available due to high demand, CERT members can help. CERTs are not intended to replace a community's response capability, but rather, to serve as an important supplement to it.

By sponsoring CERT, Santa Rosa County is creating a volunteer resource that is part of the community's operational capability following a disaster. The SRC CERT program will develop training standards for CERT personnel and protocols for their activation and use.

- CERT volunteers must keep their safety in mind as their first priority.
- CERT volunteers must know their capabilities and the limitations of their training and equipment and work within those limitations.

For information on CERT contact Brad Baker, 983-5360.



THE ROLE OF SANTA ROSA CITIZENS

Every level of government is required to prepare for, respond to, and mitigate when disaster strikes.

Santa Rosa County Emergency Management is the agency within the boundaries of Santa Rosa County that is charged with that responsibility, in cooperation and coordination with other agencies.

For all incidents, regardless of cause, response actions in Santa Rosa County will focus on those actions that can be taken for LIFE SAVING, LIFE SUSTAINING, AND TO PROTECT INFRASTRUCTURE.

However, each member of the community is a stakeholder in the process, and as such, has certain personal responsibilities that contribute to the community's ability to handle emergencies. Some of these responsibilities are detailed below.

Prevention:

1. Maintaining situational awareness.
2. Reporting suspicious activities, or potentially hazardous conditions to local authorities.
3. Following local and State laws enacted to avoid emergencies (traffic laws, hazardous waste disposal, safe burning practices, etc).
4. Removing and properly disposing of hazards that may exist on personal property (flammable materials or debris, household chemicals, dangerous animals, unsafe structures, etc).

Preparedness:

1. Participating in community training in such activities as First Aid and CPR, in order to sustain life until help arrives.
2. Taking steps to educate each member of the family on the hazards faced in Santa Rosa County and the actions to help prepare for each hazard.
3. Creating a family plan in case of emergency or disaster.
4. Preparing emergency kits able to sustain each member of the family for at least 3 days, minimum.
5. Taking actions to plan/save for additional personal expenses that may occur as a result of extended evacuations or dislocations.
6. Being familiar with local evacuation routes, emergency numbers, fire escape plans, shelter-in-place plans, etc.
7. Monitoring local media, including local television channels, and radio used to disseminate emergency information.
8. Facilitating the preparedness of friends and neighbors.
9. Providing constructive input into the emergency management process, either individually or through involvement in various local preparedness organizations.
10. Joining volunteer response organizations, if able, such as local fire departments, Search and Rescue, the citizen's Community Emergency Response Teams, Neighborhood Watch, or any of the other numerous volunteer organizations in Santa Rosa County.

Response:

1. Helping to the level trained, or obtaining help, for those in need.
2. Taking action to mitigate an emergency, if able, or calling for assistance.
3. Following threat-specific recommendations or mandates (Evacuation orders, curfews, shelter-in-place orders, etc) issued in order to facilitate emergency response.
4. Participating, to the extent possible, in community action groups, such as Citizen Emergency Response Teams, etc.
5. Taking actions necessary to ensure personal safety.

Recovery:

1. Taking actions necessary to facilitate personal recovery (such as making repairs, cleaning up debris, determining a personal plan of action for individual recovery).
2. Reporting needs, or available resources to the Santa Rosa County Emergency Management Director, or Emergency Operations Center, if activated.
3. Reaching out to those in need through individual action, church groups, or volunteer organizations.

Mitigation:

1. Removing potentially hazardous conditions before an emergency develops.
2. Determining and implementing actions that can be taken to reduce the potential for personal loss due to hazards (smoke detectors, homeowner's insurance, flood insurance, crop insurance, removing debris from clogged ditches on personal property, factoring mitigation into new).

AVAILABLE ASSISTANCE FROM VARIOUS DISASTER RELIEF AGENCIES

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may establish Disaster Recovery Centers in the disaster area. These centers are kept in operation as long as required. 1-800-621-3362

SOME LOCAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO YOU ARE

Project Recovery is available to help residents in Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa and Walton Counties recover and heal from physical and emotional trauma associated with hurricanes. Counseling for families and children, school case management, vocational career counseling, recovery resources, home visits and other guidance needed to recover are provided free of charge. For more information, please contact (850) 434-2724.

Legal Services of North Florida, Inc. provides legal assistance to low-income families and individuals for: Housing, Education, Disaster Assistance, and Consumer issues. www.lsnf.org

GET INVOLVED

The Santa Rosa County Long Term Recovery Organization is a community organization that needs your support and input to be successful. If you have questions contact Stirling at 623-4507.

If you don't have a plan for yourself, you'll be part of someone else's.

American proverb...

YOUR ACTIONS

The contents of your **survival kit** should be personalized for **you**. Our suggestions are just a starting point. Think about your needs, whether you stay or evacuate, and include these additional items in your checklist. Build your **survival kit**.

When A Hurricane Watch Is Issued

*A hurricane **may** affect our area in 36 hours. Now is the time to:*

- Frequently monitor your favorite local TV or radio station for weather updates.
- Check your hurricane supplies/**survival kit**.
- Contact family members to coordinate efforts.
- Turn refrigerator/freezer to coldest settings.
- Begin installing shutters or pre-cut plywood.
- Pool owners: Don't drain your pool completely, drop the level by 1 or 2 feet. Place outdoor furniture and pool equipment into the pool. Turn off electricity to pool pump. Add extra chlorine to compensate for heavy rains.
- Fill your fuel tanks early: Automobile, propane, etc.
- Place valuables into waterproof containers or plastic bags.
- Get extra cash.

WATER:

Your water service could be disrupted after a hurricane strikes.

- Freeze water in plastic jugs. Fill up emergency water containers.
- Sterilize bathtub, jugs, bottles, cooking utensils and other containers. To do this, scrub thoroughly, sponge and swab with regular, unscented liquid chlorine bleach, then rinse. Let the tub and other containers dry, then fill with water.

SEWER:

Your sewer services could be disrupted in the event of a hurricane. Follow these guidelines:

- Keep 5-gallon buckets, with tight-fitting lids, for use as emergency toilets. Line each bucket with a heavy-duty plastic trash bag.

When An Evacuation Order Is Issued Evacuate quickly, but safely.

You have about 8 hours to accomplish the following:

- Determine if the evacuation order applies to your area.
- Clear your yard of loose objects such as hoses, BBQ grills and lawn chairs and secure them inside.
- Protect valuables and electrical equipment.
 - Move them away from windows.
 - Cover them with plastic bags.
 - Place them in cabinets, large appliances or closets.
- If the order applies to you:
 - Call friends/relatives and let them know your evacuation destination.
 - Secure all windows and doors tightly.
 - Load your survival kit.
 - Turn off electric, water and gas.

When a Hurricane Warning Is Issued Stay inside.

The leading edge of the storm is just hours away. Complete all preparations as soon as possible.

- Move your supplies and **survival kit** to your **safe room**.

Close all interior doors. Secure and brace external doors, particularly double inward-opening doors and garage doors.

After The Storm

Leave your **safe room** slowly and carefully. Inspect damage inside your house only.

Begin to clean up the most dangerous conditions such as broken glass.

Call 9-1-1 to report life-threatening emergencies **only** - not damages or power outages.

Wait for the *all clear* from local authorities before you go outside, drive, or return home. Emergency vehicles have priority use of roadways.

When venturing outside, avoid downed or dangling utility wires. Be especially careful when cutting or clearing fallen trees or walking through water puddles.

They may have power lines tangled or laying in them.



How To Cope With NO WATER

If you have exhausted your water supplies and have a well, you can follow some water purification procedures until water service is restored. Contaminated water can contain microorganisms that cause disease. You should purify any water of which you're uncertain. There are many ways to purify water; none are perfect. Often the best solution is a combination of methods. Before purifying, let any suspended particles settle to the bottom, or strain them through layers of clean cloth.

Your hot water heater is another source of usable water.

The hot water heater should be shut off, the inlet valve closed and drained of sediment (until water runs clear) and then refilled (opening inlet valve again). If you use this source of water and your electricity is off, turn off the circuit breaker so the heating elements don't burn out when power is restored.

How Much Water Do I Need?

You should store at least one gallon of water per person per day. A normally active person needs at least one-half gallon of water daily just for drinking. Additionally, in determining adequate quantities, take the following into account:

- Individual needs vary, depending on age, physical condition, activity, diet, and climate.
- Children, nursing mothers, and ill people need more water.
- Very hot temperatures can double the amount of water needed.
- A medical emergency might require additional water.



No Electricity

Don't plug portable generators into your home's electrical outlet! This could injure or kill neighbors or electrical crews. Place generator outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Plug appliances directly into the generator.

If using a generator, conserve fuel by limiting appliance usage to the bare essentials.

Protective Measures

Before a Hurricane

To prepare for a hurricane, you should take the following measures:

Make plans to secure your property. Permanent storm shutters offer the best protection for windows. A second option is to board up windows with 5/8" marine plywood, cut to fit and ready to install. Tape does not prevent windows from breaking.

- Have a plan to shelter-in-place or evacuate, notify other family or friends outside of the hurricane area of your intentions
- We strongly recommend you have **5 days** of water, food, clothing, money, medication and other supplies
- Plan for elderly / handicapped / invalid care at a shelter or at home
- Take photos of your property from all angles, it may not look the same once the storm passes
- Check for, fix or remove loose items on your structures/homes
- Be sure trees and shrubs around your home are well trimmed
- Clear loose and clogged rain gutters and down spouts
- Determine how and where to secure your boat
- Know your evacuation zone by visiting the Santa Rosa County Emergency Management website: <http://www.santarosa.fl.gov/emergency/index.html> and click on Interactive "Hurricane Evacuation Zones"
- Keep the Citizen information Center phone number posted on your refrigerator, in your appointment book, in your wallet, in your vehicle, etc.

1-800-225-7421 or 983-INFO (4636)

During a Hurricane

If a hurricane is likely in your area, you should:

- Listen to the radio or TV for information
- Secure your home, close storm shutters, and secure outdoor objects or bring them indoors
- Turn off utilities if instructed to do so. Otherwise, turn the refrigerator thermostat to its coldest setting and keep its doors closed
- Turn off propane tanks
- Avoid using the phone, except for serious emergencies.
- Moor your boat if time permits
- Ensure a supply of water for sanitary purposes such as cleaning and flushing toilets. Fill the bathtub and other large containers with water

You should evacuate under the following conditions:

- If you are directed by local authorities to do so. Be sure to follow their instructions
- If you live in a mobile home or temporary structure such shelters are particularly hazardous during hurricanes no matter how well fastened to the ground
- If you live in a high-rise building hurricane winds are stronger at higher elevations
- If you live on the coast, on a flood plain, near a river, or on an inland waterway
- If you feel you are in danger



If you are unable to evacuate, go to your wind-safe room. If you do not have one, follow these guidelines:

- Stay indoors during the hurricane and away from windows and glass doors
- Close all interior doors secure and brace external doors
- Keep curtains and blinds closed. Do not be fooled if there is a lull; it could be the eye of the storm - winds will pick up again
- Take refuge in a small interior room, closet, or hallway on the lowest level
- Lie on the floor under a table or another sturdy object

After a Hurricane

Follow the instructions from Emergency Management for recovering from a disaster.

- Continue listening to bulletins
- Wait until area is declared safe before returning or venturing outside
- Avoid weakened bridges/barricaded roadways
- Stay on firm ground
- Check all utilities for damage
- Do not use tap water for drinking or preparing food
- Use a flashlight to inspect for damage, avoid open flames inside
- Stay out of water; electrical lines may be down
- Don't sightsee, water from vehicles sends wakes into other's property

If you have evacuated, it is strongly recommended that you remain in place for several days to allow relief supplies to get through to the county.

Information will be provided to all television, radio, and newspaper media outlets within the region. Electronic Road Signs or hand-outs at the Points of Distribution and key locations within the county providing important information on where to find food, shelter, and radio stations to monitor.

Calling the Citizen information Center after passage of the storm to notify Emergency personnel of situational information in your neighborhood/location is encouraged. However, if you are calling about a real emergency you **MUST** call 9-1-1. This ensures the response to the emergency at the earliest possible time.



SECURING YOUR BOAT FOR A HURRICANE

Precautions for Boat Owners

The key to protecting your boat from hurricanes or any severe, threatening weather is **planning, preparation, and timely action**. The following precautions and checklists are meant as guidelines only to be used by the marine community. Each boat owner needs a plan unique to the type of boat, local boating environment, the severe weather conditions likely to occur in that region, and the characteristics of safe havens and/or plans for protection. While these suggestions may not be applicable to everyone in all instances, it is hoped that common sense and good judgment will prevail. Should even one of these suggestions save a life, prevent an injury, or reduce property damage, their purpose will have been served.

1. Prior to the hurricane season, develop a detailed plan of action to secure your vessel in the marina. If permitted, remove your boat from the threatened area, or take your boat to a previously identified hurricane refuge. Specifically, identify and assemble needed equipment and supplies. Keep them together. Before hurricane season, practice your plan to ensure that it works.
2. Arrange for a friend to carry out your plans if you are out of town during hurricane season.
3. Check your lease or storage rental agreement with the marina or storage area. Know your responsibilities and liabilities as well as those of the marina.
4. Consolidate all records, including insurance policies, a recent photo of your vessel, boat registration, equipment inventory, lease agreement with the marina or storage area, and telephone numbers of appropriate authorities (i.e., harbor master, Coast Guard, insurance agent, National Weather Service, etc.) and keep them in your possession. They may be needed, when you return to check on your boat after the hurricane.
5. Maintain an inventory of both the items removed and those left on board. Items of value should be marked, so that they can be readily identified, if dispersed by the storm.
6. Before a hurricane threatens, analyze how you will remove valuable equipment from the boat and how long it will take, so you will have an accurate estimate of the time and work involved. When a hurricane is approaching, and after you have made anchoring or mooring provisions, remove all moveable equipment such as canvas, sails, dinghies, radios, cushions, biminis and roller furling sails. Lash down everything you cannot remove such as tillers, wheels, booms, etc. Make sure the electrical system is cut off unless you plan to leave the boat in the water, and remove the battery to eliminate the risk of fire or other damage.

When wind and seas warrant, marine agencies normally remove their boats from service and will not be able to rescue boaters. In addition to these general steps, which should be taken no matter where you plan to leave your boat during a hurricane or other severe weather, the following specific steps should be taken depending on your situation and the option you select.

Trailered Boats

1. Determine the requirement to load and haul your boat to a safer area. Be sure your tow vehicle is capable of properly and

adequately moving the boat. Check your trailer: tires, bearings and axle should all be in good condition. Too often a flat tire, frozen bearings or broken axle prevents the owner from moving a boat.

2. Once at a "safe" place, lash your boat to the trailer and place blocks between the frame members and the axle inside each wheel. Owners of light weight boats, after consulting with the manufacturer, may wish to consider letting about half the air out of the tires, then filling the boat one-third full of water to help hold it down. (The blocks will prevent damage to the springs from the additional weight of the water.)
3. Secure your boat with heavy lines to fixed objects. Try to pick a location that allows you to secure it from all four directions, because hurricane winds rotate and change direction. It can be tied down to screw anchors secured into the ground. Remember that trees are often blown over during a hurricane.

Non-trailered Boats

In Dry Storage

1. Determine the safest, most realistic, obtainable haven for your boat, and make arrangements to move your boat there. When selecting a "safe" location, be sure to consider whether storm surge could rise into the area. Wherever you choose to locate your boat for the duration of the hurricane, lash the boat to its cradle with heavy lines and consider, based on the weight of the boat, adding water to the bilge to help hold it down.
2. Never leave a boat on davits or on a hydro-lift.

Non-trailered Boats (In Wet Storage)

The owner of a large boat, usually one moored in a berth, has three options:

1. Secure the boat in the marina berth.
2. Moor the boat in a previously identified safe area.
3. Haul the boat.

Each action requires a separate strategy. Another alternative, running from the storm is not encouraged, except for large commercial vessels unless there is enough time to get your boat beyond the storm's projected path.

Boats Remaining in Marina Berth

1. Double all lines. Rig crossing spring lines fore and aft. Attach lines high on pilings to allow for tidal rise or surge. Make sure lines will not slip off pilings. Inspect pilings and choose those that seem strongest and tallest and are properly installed. The longer the dock lines, the better a boat will be at coping with high tides. It is also essential to double up on all lines and use chafe protectors at any potential chafe points.
2. Install fenders to protect the boat from rubbing against the pier, pilings and other boats.
3. Cover all lines at rough points to prevent chafing. Wrap with tape, rags, and rubber hoses, etc.
4. Assess the attachment of primary cleats, winches and chocks. These should have substantial back plates and adequate stainless steel bolt sizes.
5. Batteries should be fully charged and checked to ensure their capability to run automatic bilge pumps for the duration of the storm consider backup batteries. Cut off all devices consuming electricity except bilge pumps.

Do Not Stay Aboard. Winds during any hurricane can exceed 100 M.P.H., and tornados are often associated with these storms. **First and foremost, safeguard human life.**

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Management & Staff



Hunter Walker
County Administrator

"I am extremely proud of the progress made by Santa Rosa County in all facets of emergency management and disaster preparedness and response since the impact of Hurricane Ivan in September of 2004. An outstanding team of emergency management professionals has been assembled to facilitate the preparation, response, and recovery to all hazards and disasters, natural and man-made, in Santa Rosa County.

This emergency management preparation and response utilizes a broad coalition of partners including, but not limited to, the State of Florida, the Cities of Milton, Gulf Breeze and Jay; social service agencies; volunteer and faith-based organizations. The entire focus of this effort is the safety and well being of the over 138,000 residents of Santa Rosa County.

As the 2006 Hurricane Season approaches, I am confident that Santa Rosa County will successfully meet and respond to the challenges presented."



Sheryl Bracewell
Director

"Emergency Management is built on shared responsibilities. You have a responsibility to protect yourself and your family by knowing what to do before, during, and after an event.

This guide was developed to help you understand the hazards we may face in our community and actions you can take to be prepared. I am confident that you will find this information very useful. You are important to us so please let us know how we can help."



Tony Gomillion
Public Services Director

"As I look toward the future, I see many challenges, but I see just as many opportunities. It's certainly encouraging to be able to reflect on where we've been and to see where we are now and where our plans will take us in the future. It's especially encouraging to see how our new EM supervisory team is coming together, and reflect on the team building that has taken place over the last 18 months with County employees, other agencies, and our local churches. We have learned a valuable lesson from the past, and that is in order to carry out plans we have to have ongoing relationships with our disaster partners. These ongoing relationships, allow for efficient and uninterrupted decision making and action prior to and after a disaster event.

It is my goal to see us continue to strive to be the best Emergency Management Division in the Country for Counties our size. I believe we are well on our way to accomplishing that goal. The challenges are many, but I believe our team is prepared to meet the challenge and push on toward our goal."

Together We Make A Difference



Rick Harris
Logistics Chief



Brad Baker
Operations Chief



Dan Hahn
Plans Chief



Ed Rodriguez
Deputy Director



Deb Grinde
Admin. Assistant



Steve Mewborn
EM Tech



Marie Greene
Public Service Specialist



THE DISASTER MANAGERS GROUP

The Disaster Managers Group is composed of the Santa Rosa County Administrator, several Department and Division Heads, County Staff, and Law Enforcement representatives. The Disaster Managers group holds regularly scheduled meetings to identify ways to provide efficient service during disasters and to pre-determine the locations of emergency facilities and review response and recovery actions.



CITIZEN INFORMATION CENTER



1-800-225-7421 or 983-INFO (4636)

The Citizen Information Center is primarily for information dissemination and collection of information.

To report an emergency dial 9-1-1

American Red Cross

626-7333

Army Corps of Engineers

(251)690-2495

Board of County Commissioners

983-1877

**Building Inspection/ Permits
Department**

981-7000

City of Gulf Breeze information

934-5100

City of Milton information

983-5400

Clerk of Court

983-1987

Code Enforcement

981-7090

Cooperative Extension Service

623-3868

Debris removal information

626-0191

**Department of Environmental
Protection**

595-8300

**Department of Children and
Families**

494-5800

**Department of Labor
(Fraud, Waste, Abuse)**

1-800-347-3756

NWF Area on Aging

494-7100

**Environmental Department /
Landfill / Recycling / Mosquito
Control**

981-7135

**Environmental Enforcement /
Traffic Division**

983-1219

Escambia River Electric Coop

1-800-235-3848

FEMA

1-800-621-FEMA (3362)

**Florida Department of
Transportation**

981-3000

Florida Division of Forestry

957-6140

Burn Permits

957-6145

Gulf Power Company

1-800-487-6937 / 505-5711

Navarre Beach Information

936-6110

**Parks and Recreation /
Administrative Services**

983-1858

Planning and Zoning

981-7075 / 7076

**Price Gouging /
Attorney General's
Office**

1-866-966-7226

Procurement

983-1870

Property Appraiser

983-1880

Public Works

626-0191

Recycle Plant

623-9349

RSVP-Volunteers

983-5220

Salvation Army

432-1501

Santa Rosa Health Department

983-5200

Santa Rosa Mental Health

438-9879

**Santa Rosa Road & Bridge
Department**

626-0191

TEAM Santa Rosa

623-0174

Town of Jay Information

675-4556

United Way of Santa Rosa County

623-4507

Veterans Service

626-0067

**West Florida Regional Planning
Council**

(SHIP assistance)
595-8910

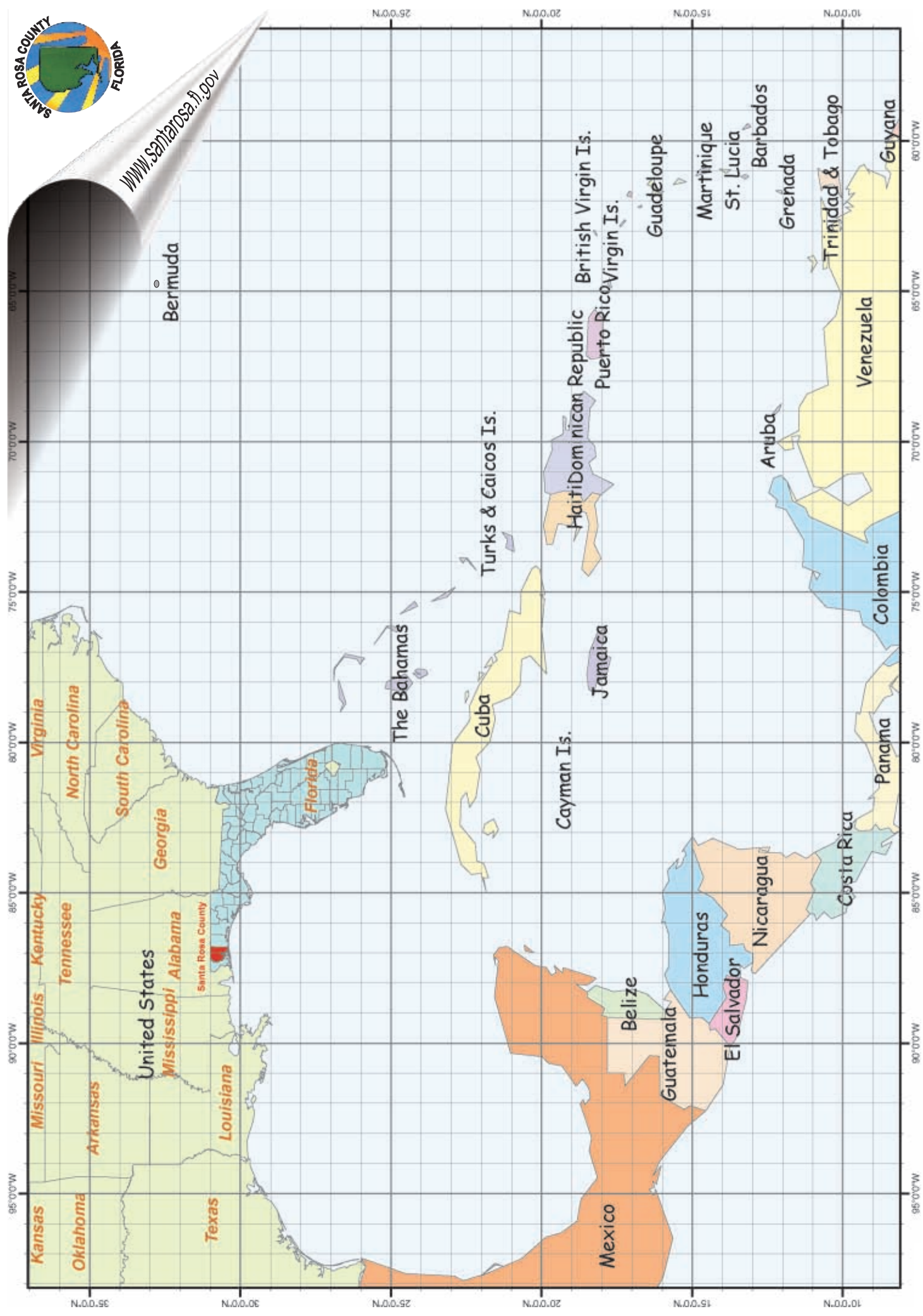
Emergency Management	983-5360 or 494-7454
SR County Sheriff's Dept.	983-1100
Milton Police Dept.	983-5420
SR County Animal Services	983-4680
Gulf Breeze Police Dept.	934-5121
Florida Highway Patrol	484-5000
National Weather Service Mobile	(251) 633-6443
Santa Rosa TTY / Emergency	9-1-1

For your convenience, some key phone numbers are listed here.

Please call our Citizen Information Center if you have any questions or information. Phone lines may be very busy during a disaster with incoming calls. If you receive a recording, please leave a message or call again.



www.santarosa.fl.gov



Hurricane Tracking Map

Santa Rosa County

0 50 100 200 Miles